

# Sharon's Ouster Urged in Report on Massacre

## Begin Sharply Criticized for 'Indifference'; Government in Turmoil

By Edward Walsh  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — In a stunning rebuke to the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the Israeli commission that investigated the Beirut massacre of Palestinian refugees declared Tuesday that Israel bears clear "indirect responsibility" for the slaughter and called for the removal of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

The report plunged the Begin government into turmoil and produced intense pressure for Mr. Sharon to resign. The Israeli cabinet met in emergency session for

The Lebanon troop withdrawal talks adjourned and Israel's delegation was called home. Page 2.

more than an hour to discuss the findings, but reached no decision. The cabinet is to meet again Wednesday afternoon.

A senior official said after the cabinet meeting that there was near-unanimous support for following the commission's recommendations. The official noted pointedly that those recommendations include two possible courses of action for Mr. Sharon — his resignation or dismissal by Mr. Begin.

But Avraham Shapira, head of the ultraorthodox Agudat Israel Party, which is part of the government coalition, quoted Mr. Begin as saying at a meeting Tuesday afternoon that he would neither fire Mr. Sharon nor ask for his resignation. It appeared that many members of the Begin government hoped the defense minister would

take the step on his own, relieving some of the pressure on the government.

Mr. Begin remained silent on the question throughout the day.

[Reuters reported Tuesday night that Mr. Sharon, speaking to members of Mr. Begin's Herut Party in Tel Aviv, said the army officers rebuked by the commission had given their heads and souls to the defense of Israel.

[To loud applause, Mr. Sharon read the names of the four senior officers criticized by the commission and said: "The lie is an honored one." He made no mention of his own intentions, saying that the government had decided not to discuss the matter in public.]

In its report, the three-member judicial board of inquiry called explicitly for the resignation or dismission of Mr. Sharon and made clear that it spared Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan from a similar recommendation only because his term as army chief of staff expires in April.

Mr. Begin was sharply criticized for showing "absolutely no interest" in the actions of the Lebanese Christian militia units after he learned of their entry into the camps, and for the "indifference" the commission said he bears "a certain degree of responsibility."

But the panel made no recommendation as to Mr. Begin's fitness to remain as the head of the Israeli government.

The commission called for the removal of Major General Yehoshua Sagiv from his post as chief of military intelligence and recommended that Brigadier General Amnon Yaron, who was the



Prime Minister Menachem Begin discusses the massacre commission findings with an aide, Eliehu Ben-Elissar.

commander of all Israeli forces in Beirut at the time of the massacre, be demoted from field command for at least three years.

Other officials involved in the investigation, including Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Major General Amir Drori, the army's northern commander, and the unnamed

head of the country's intelligence service, the Mossad, were criticized to one degree or another but were not subjected to recommendations of dismissal or demotion.

The sharpest criticism was leveled at Mr. Sharon, the main architect of Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June, three months before

the massacre of hundreds of residents of the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps Sept. 16-18. It dismissed Mr. Sharon's reasons for his actions and said that his "humanitarian obligation" and the likely "political damage" to Israel from the decision to send the Christian Phalangist units into the camps "did not concern him in the least."

In its 103-page report, released in Hebrew and English Tuesday morning, the panel rejected the Begin government's contention that it could not have foreseen the prospect of a massacre when it allowed the Phalangist units into the refugee camps and that it acted as swiftly as possible to end the slaughter.

"In our view, everyone who had anything to do with events in Lebanon should have felt apprehension about a massacre in the camps if armed Phalangist forces were to be moved into them without the [Israeli Defense Forces] exercising concrete and effective supervision and scrutiny of them," the inquiry board declared.

There was no such supervision or forethought, the report said. Moreover, the panel added, "it is clear from the course of events that when the reports began to arrive about the actions of the Phalangists in the camps, no proper heed was taken of these reports, the correct conclusions were not drawn from them, and no emergency and immediate actions were taken to restrain the Phalangists and put a stop to their actions."

The commission said the slaughter was the work of the Phalangist militiamen alone. It said it found no evidence that Israeli soldiers or



The Associated Press  
Defense Minister Ariel Sharon leaves a cabinet meeting held to discuss the findings of a state inquiry on the massacre at West Beirut Palestinian camps in September.

## U.S. Strategic Panel Studying New ICBM, Armored Launchers

By Leslie H. Gelb  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's Commission on Strategic Forces is considering recommending development of a small intercontinental missile with a single warhead that could be deployed in specially armored carriers, according to sources close to the panel.

They said this would be in addition to recommending that the proposed MX missiles be placed in existing silos.

The sources said the small missile could be driven around military bases in armored vehicles or carried to different bases by helicopter.

The armoring and design of the carriers, said to be a dramatic breakthrough in technology, combined with their mobility, would supposedly allow the missiles to survive a first strike by Soviet nuclear weapons.

The 11-member panel was chosen last month not only to examine a basing plan but also to review the entire program to modernize the U.S. strategic arsenal. Its goal is to develop a package to correct what many military experts say are weaknesses in the strategic arsenal that would be acceptable to diverse interests in the Reagan administration and Congress.

The panel, headed by a former White House national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, is to make its recommendations to Mr. Reagan by Feb. 18. Mr. Reagan is expected to make new proposals to Congress after March 1.

Several panel members and officials connected with the study of the mobile missile are said to be urging a delay in both reports so that they can further study technical aspects of the idea and consult with key legislators.

Several panel members expect broad backing for the single-warhead missile. Neither the Pentagon nor Mr. Reagan are obliged to follow the panel's advice, but the stature of its members will give it a persuasive voice. Among the members are Alexander M. Haig Jr., a former secretary of state; Richard Helms, a former director of central



The Associated Press  
BUSH IN PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France, left, and Vice President George Bush at the Elysée Palace on Mr. Bush's sixth stop of a seven-nation tour of Western Europe. Mr. Bush, in meetings Tuesday with Mr. Mitterrand and the external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, and at a news conference, predicted a U.S. economic recovery that would also help Western Europe.

## Possible U.S. Link to Barbie Cited Accounts Say He Gave Information, Was Protected

By Ralph Blumenthal  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — With the return of Klaus Barbie to France to face trial for crimes against humanity in World War II, new questions have been raised about the movements of the former Gestapo chief of Lyons since the end of the war and about his possible links with U.S. intelligence agencies.

Barbie, 69, had already been sentenced to death in absentia by postwar military tribunals in France, and the questions concern the ability of a Nazi war criminal to have evaded French justice through apparent ties to the Americans.

In increasingly detailed accounts since Barbie was expelled by Bolivia and arrived in France on Saturday, a Frenchman credited with tracking down the fugitive and a former U.S. intelligence officer have asserted that Barbie was aided in his escape after the war by U.S. authorities.

The accounts maintain that U.S. agents protected Barbie from French officials and paid him in return for information on other Nazis and for intelligence information from the Soviet zone of occupied Germany.

A State Department spokesman, asked Monday about the allegations involving Barbie, replied that the department routinely refused comment on intelligence matters. The CIA, which had not yet been established in the immediate post-war years, referred queries to the Pentagon. Officials there said they were looking into the matter.

Among the questions raised by the new accounts are these: Where did Barbie disappear after the Nazi surrender in 1945? Was he assisted in his efforts to escape? If so, by whom? Did U.S. authorities hide Barbie and did they

block French efforts to bring him to trial?

According to German records, Barbie was born Oct. 25, 1913, in Bad Godesberg, near Bonn. He was a member of the Hitler Youth and joined the SD, the secret service of the SS, the Nazi elite force, in 1935 and the Nazi party in 1937.

After the German military drive into Western Europe he served in

Vietnam and, in November 1942, he was made head of the Gestapo Department IV in Lyons.

Charges after the war accused him, among other crimes, of having tortured and murdered members of the Resistance, including its leader Jean Moulin, as well as having been responsible for the deportation of Jewish children to Auschwitz.

After the war U.S. authorities took Barbie into custody, but he later disappeared. In 1971 people who were tracking down Nazis found him in Peru, where he was living under the name Klaus Altmann. He later slipped across the border into Bolivia.

According to Serge Klarsfeld, a Paris lawyer whose father was killed by the Nazis and who with his wife, Beate, was instrumental in finding Barbie, U.S. intelligence recruited Barbie before 1948. Later, Mr. Klarsfeld said, it protected him from a German charge that he had stolen jewelry in Kassel, Germany, in 1946.

Citing French government records and his own research and interviews, Mr. Klarsfeld said the Americans had installed Barbie under several false identities in a safe house in Stadlberg, near Augsburg and Munich.

Mr. Klarsfeld said his records showed that French security officials had met U.S. opposition when they located Barbie and tried to get him to testify in a war crimes trial in 1948.

A corroborating account was given Monday by a university professor who said he had been a U.S. intelligence agent who had paid and supervised Barbie in 1948.

The professor, Erhard Dabringhaus of Wayne State University in Detroit, said that he had recognized Barbie last weekend on television as a man who had been put in his charge in Germany in 1948.

Mr. Dabringhaus, 65, said he was working as a civilian agent for U.S. Army counterintelligence in 1948 when he was ordered to drive to Memmingen to pick up Barbie from hiding and take him to a safe house in Augsburg.

The professor said he had received a weekly report from Barbie giving information on other missing Nazis and other data and in return had paid him \$1,700 a month. Mr. Dabringhaus said that later he was commissioned as a major and reassigned elsewhere. He said he had never heard from Barbie again.

Mr. Dabringhaus said one of the most startling bits of information Barbie had provided concerned a purported uranium mine near Aue in the Soviet zone of Germany that indicated that Soviet scientists might have been working on an atomic bomb.

He said he had known that Barbie had been an SD officer but had learned of his atrocities from one of Barbie's companions, Kurt Merck.

"I should have arrested him," he said. "But I was told to work with him."



Erhard Dabringhaus

Reuters

## Resignation Set By D'Aubuisson

By Roberto d'Aubuisson

SAN SALVADOR — Roberto d'Aubuisson said Tuesday he would step down as president of El Salvador's Constituent Assembly once work on drafting a new constitution is finished in 8 to 10 weeks.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, head of the right-wing National Republican Alliance, threatened to resign as assembly president last week unless the house nullified a cabinet appointment it had approved. But the assembly disregarded his threat and reaffirmed its appointment of a moderate as health minister instead of a member of Mr. d'Aubuisson's party.

Known as the sanctuary movement, it is as much a political protest against U.S. policy in Central America as it is obedience to religious convictions. And it has become a growing irritant to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Those involved in the movement invite comparisons with the Underground Railroad, the network that surreptitiously guided fugitive slaves to Northern states and Canada before the Civil War.

The smuggling of aliens into the United States by mercenaries, known as "coyotes," is a familiar

## U.S. Churches Offering Salvadorans Sanctuary

By Larry Srammer  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

TUCSON, ARIZ. — Driving across the Great Sonoran Desert on the way to the Mexican border at Nogales, John Fife was alone and had time to think.

He had intellectually accepted the risk of what lay ahead. He had talked about it with friends. Now, as the cactus blurred by and the afternoon sun beat through the passenger window of his four-wheel-drive truck, he was about to practice what he preached.

The Rev. John Fife, pastor of Tucson's Southside United Presbyterian Church, was about to chance a \$4,000 fine and 10 years in federal prison by smuggling two aliens into the United States.

Mr. Fife had become a link in a growing chain of otherwise law-abiding Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy and church members who have established a network of safe houses, relays and sanctuaries for Salvadorans who have fled civil strife in their country and managed to enter the United States illegally. A smaller number of Guatemalans are also being helped.

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Algeria . . . 6,000	Iceland . . . 1,500	Norway . . . 1,500
Austria . . . 17,500	Italy . . . 12,000	Oman . . . 700
Bahrain . . . 6,000	Jordan . . . 450	Peru . . . 50
Belgium . . . 6,000	Korea . . . 16,000	Qatar . . . 6,000
Canada . . . 24,000	Liberia . . . 500	Spain . . . 90,000
Cyprus . . . 5,000	Kuwait . . . 500	Saudi Arabia . . . 6,000
Danmark . . . 4,500	Lebanon . . . 50	Sweden . . . 5,000
Egypt . . . 100,000	Libya . . . 1,000	Switzerland . . . 2,000
Fiji . . . 500	Morocco . . . 3,000	Turkey . . . 1,500
Greece . . . 12,000	Mozambique . . . 35,000	U.S.A. . . . 1,500
Greece . . . 40,000	Morocco . . . 3,000	U.S.S.R. . . . 1,500
Guinea . . . 60	Myanmar . . . 5,000	Yugoslavia . . . 6,000
Iran . . . 135	Niger . . . 100	

## Beirut Talks Adjourn After Massacre Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIRUT** — Lebanon and Israeli negotiations on troop withdrawal adjourned after only 75 minutes Tuesday, and diplomatic sources said the talks may be frozen until Israel has acted on the recommendations of the Beirut massacre inquiry commission.

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said the Israeli panel's recommendations were unsatisfactory. He called for an international court of justice to try and to punish the United States and Israel.

Officials of the Lebanese government, whose own investigation of the massacre has shown little progress, were guardedly in their comments. So was the spokesman for the Lebanese Forces, the main fighting group of the Christian Phalange Party and whom the Israeli inquiry blamed for the actual shooting.

Palestinian survivors of the massacre said those responsible should go on trial.

Diplomatic sources said Tuesday's session of the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations produced no progress, UPI reported. No communiqué was issued, and the Israeli delegation returned home for consultations.

"It seems the commission's recommendations changed the mood of the conference," a Lebanese source close to the negotiations said.

The commission recommended that Ariel Sharon, defense minister in the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, and several ranking officers resign.

"Nothing can be ruled out," said a Lebanese official who refused to be identified. "It is one thing if Sharon resigns. It is another thing if the whole Israeli cabinet quits. We will have to wait and see."

In Beirut, Shady Hayek, spokesman for the Lebanese Forces, said that if the members of the inquiry panel "come up with proof, they can comment."

He said the Phalange forces consider the report "a purely internal Israeli affair. We do not interfere in other people's domestic issues."

**9 Killed, Scores Hurt In Protests in India**

*The Associated Press*

**NEW DELHI** — At least nine persons were killed and scores injured Tuesday in scattered protests over elections in Assam state in northeastern India, authorities said.

Police fired on crowds in three villages and killed at least eight, officials reported. A ninth person was killed and a dozen injured in a bombing at a fish market in another town. The deaths brought to 28 the number killed since violence erupted Feb. 2 in Assam.

## Syria Reported Getting New Soviet Missile Site

By George C. Wilson  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Syria appears to be preparing the ground for a third Soviet SA-5 antiaircraft missile site near the Jordanian border. U.S. officials said they see that as part of an expanded Soviet military presence in that nation.

The question, a U.S. official said Monday, is whether the Soviet Union is sending its air-defense specialists into Syria as temporary training teams or whether they plan to establish permanent operations there, as they did in Egypt before being expelled in 1973 by the president, Anwar Sadat.

The Russians already have installed their modern, high-flying SA-5 Gammon antiaircraft missiles at Homs, across from the northern tip of Lebanon, and at Dumeir, northeast of Damascus.

Now there are preliminary intelligence reports that they may be preparing a third site for the SA-5s at Es Suweidya, near the Jordanian border directly east of Israel's Sea of Galilee.

The continued Soviet expansion of Syrian air defenses is likely to add another complication to President Ronald Reagan's effort to negotiate the withdrawal of Syrian, Israeli and Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon, particularly if U.S. intelligence confirms that Es Suweidya is to be the anchor of a north-south belt of antiaircraft sites.

The SA-5 missiles at southernmost Es Suweidya, U.S. specialists said Monday, would pose a threat not only to Israeli fighter aircraft but to the high-flying command posts Israel used effectively in

"Anyhow, we are still waiting for the Lebanese investigation on the matter, which is what concerns the Lebanese people," Mr. Hayek said. Lebanon's prosecutor general, Assad Germanos, charged by President Amin Gemayel with investigating the killings, also had no comment on the findings. He said he hoped to get his report ready in March or April.

"I keep the concerned Lebanese authorities up to date with the developments of the investigation, and it's up to them to make it public or not when it's complete," he said.

Other Lebanese officials say privately they doubt the results will ever be made public.

Most of the Phalange militiamen belong to the same Maronite Christian sect as President Gemayel and Judge Germanos.

Shafiq al-Wazzan, Lebanon's prime minister, told Reuters: "I have no comment for the time being. I will make do with the results expressed in the Israeli report."

"The world definitely will have its own judgment, and in a way which would reflect the ugliness of those massacres," he said.

A Lebanese government official, who asked not to be identified, said: "The strength of the Israeli report is that it comes from inside Israel. It is stronger than any condemnation that comes from outside."

WAFA, the Palestinian news agency, said Mr. Arafat, who was in Amman, Jordan, told Jordanian television that the conclusions were incomplete "because they did not include a decisive condemnation of Menachem Begin and members of his government who are involved, with American support, in the shameful massacre."

In an interview broadcast on British television, Mr. Arafat said: "I'm asking the whole international public opinion to take it into consideration and to have an international court, like the Nuremberg court, not only for the Israelis but for the Americans too." Mr. Arafat was referring to the court that tried Nazi war criminals after World War II.

"The Americans have been involved with these dirty and shameful massacres and genocide," he added.

Palestinian survivors of the massacre at the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps said that the Israeli inquiry did not go far enough and those responsible should be put on trial.

Ektefa Shallah, 44, a housewife whose husband was killed in the slaughter, said the resignation of Mr. Sharon and others would not be enough.

"We want to kill the ones who killed us, to drink the blood of the ones who killed us," she said.



The commission investigating the Beirut massacre rebuked top Israeli officials, including: Major General Yehoshua Sagiv, chief of military intelligence, above; Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, right; Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan, army chief of staff, below left; Brigadier General Amos Yaron, who was commander of Israeli forces in Beirut, below center, and Major General Amir Drori, the army's northern commander.



## Walesa Reportedly Will Appear In Probe of Polish KOR Dissidents

By Dan Fisher  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**WARSAW** — Lech Walesa will appear for questioning in a highly sensitive government investigation against the leaders of Poland's best-known dissident group, his secretary said Tuesday.

Mr. Walesa, chairman of the banned Solidarity free trade union, revealed Monday that he had been summoned to appear before the military prosecutor this Thursday.

But said that the summons was unsigned and gave no indication of the case involved.

A government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said Tuesday that Mr. Walesa had been called to the capital in connection with a sedition investigation against five leaders of KOR, the so-called Committee for Workers' Self-Defense.

Mr. Walesa's personal secretary said by telephone from his home in Gdansk that the unionist received a second, completed summons Tuesday afternoon, as that he planned to appear in Warsaw as required.

The KOR investigation is seen in Poland as an important test of how far the regime is ready to go to wipe out dissent. While it restricted its membership to no more than 30 people, KOR attracted broad support among Polish intellectuals.

The KOR leaders, all of whom were also active supporters of Solidarnosc, were arrested in September pending investigation of charges that they had conspired to overthrow the state. The charge carries a maximum penalty of death.

U.S. officials are hopeful that the Soviet Union simply wants to show Syria and the rest of the world that its weaponry, which proved ineffective in the air and on the ground against U.S. arms during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, is lethal if used properly. In this case, the Russians could leave the Syrians in charge of their own air defense once the SA-5 training was completed.

But the United States is apprehensive that the Soviet overkill of the Syrian air defense signals an increase in the Soviet military presence in Syria and will make the Middle East more volatile.

Last month, the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, said "we are troubled over reports" that the Russians are manning Syrian antiaircraft defenses and other modern equipment. Israeli officials said that Syria would be less willing to withdraw its troops from Lebanon once it had been rearmed.

The report reiterated Mr. Reagan's preference for quiet diplomacy to put pressure on repressive regimes rather than former President Jimmy Carter's public condemnation of abuses.

However, well-placed Polish sources say the government has been unable to build a convincing case against the five, and that there is also political opposition to proceeding with a sedition charge, particularly at this time.

Poland's powerful Roman Catholic Church has been pressuring the authorities to declare an amnesty for all political prisoners prior to the planned visit here in June by Pope John Paul II.

A major political trial against KOR leaders would also undercut those officials in the West who believe the time has come to withdraw some, if not all, economic sanctions against Poland, according to diplomatic sources here.

There are signs, meanwhile, that the regime is rethinking the KOR case.

Mr. Urban said in early January that he expected indictments to be handed down by the end of the month.

But no indictments have come, and Mr. Urban said Tuesday that while the police have finished their investigation, the prosecutor's office was still studying the case. It will be up to the military prosecutor "to decide whether to make an indictment and what kind," Mr. Urban added.

■ Amnesty Called Premature

Mr. Urban announced Tuesday that Poland will not consider an amnesty for political prisoners until sufficient stability has been achieved. Reuters reported from Warsaw.

The foreign aircraft apparently had arrived undetected by the Swedish Air Force, news reports said.

Mr. Urban said the two Poles were interrogated at Karshamna police station. Meanwhile, police and soldiers were guarding the helicopter on the island.

The foreign aircraft apparently reflected a further decline in Iranian-Soviet relations after a growing propaganda war between the two countries, according to Western diplomats.

As secretary-general of the party, Mr. Kiani has given full backing to the policies of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini since the ayatollah took power in 1979, and the Tudeh Party had been spared the crackdown on members of Iran's leftist opposition, hundreds of whom have been executed in the past two years.

But the conservative faction of the clerical leadership has sought to counter Communist influence in the administration and has resisted Soviet efforts to influence post-revolutionary Iran, the diplomats said.

Increasing Iranian condemnation of the Soviet Union apparently has been prompted by reports of renewed Soviet arms sales to Iraq, which Iran is fighting. Hashemi Rafsanjani, the parliamentary speaker, last week accused Moscow of supplying long-range missiles to the Iraqis.

The Soviet Union has, in turn, stepped up broadcasts critical of the Iranian leadership from its Persian-language station at Bakur in Soviet Azerbaijan, Western diplomats said.

■ Diplomatic Immunity Sought

Sadegh Tabatabai, former Iranian deputy prime minister who is being detained in Dusseldorf on drug charges, may be entitled to diplomatic immunity, a Dusseldorf court spokesman said Tuesday.

The Bonn government initially said Mr. Tabatabai had no right to immunity, but the court spokesman said Iran had since sent documents through the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, to support its claim that Mr. Tabatabai had diplomatic status. Reuters reported.

Mr. Tabatabai, 39, who was arrested at Dusseldorf airport last month after customs officers found 1.6 kilograms (3.5 pounds) of raw opium in his luggage, is the brother-in-law of Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Ahmad.

Political observers emphasized that some of those who signed the petition simply sought to resolve doubts about the leadership.

Two earlier attempts to secure

## Iraq and Iran Claim Gains In Gulf War

### Baghdad Seeks Aid To Repel Offensive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — Iran and Iraq claimed Tuesday that their troops had inflicted heavy losses in men and armor on the other's army in the wet plains, 200 miles (320 kilometers) southeast of Baghdad.

On the second day of what Iran described as its biggest offensive since the Gulf war began in September, 1980, Iraq said its troops had killed 6,584 invading Iranians.

Baghdad television showed a battle scene with what it said were bodies of Iranian soldiers.

An Iranian military communiqué issued Tuesday claimed that advancing troops had recaptured 120 square miles (312 square kilometers) of Iraqi-occupied territory since the attack began Sunday night.

Iraq has asked the United Nations, Arab organizations and foreign governments for help against Iran's attempted "final offensive" in the war between the two Gulf nations.

Baghdad radio reported Monday that President Saddam Hussein told other Arab leaders that Iraq's frontline position was "sound" and that his country was capable of repelling the attack.

But at the same time, Arab ambassadors in the Iraqi capital were summoned to the Foreign Ministry and handed messages requesting that their governments take "the appropriate position in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, the Arab League and the Fez Arab summit conference in Morocco last September."

The Fez summit resolutions — primarily dealing with the Israel's invasion of Lebanon — said an attack on any Arab country would be considered an attack against all Arabs, and it promised joint confrontation.

Iranian military communiqués said that, in addition to retaking Iraqi-occupied territory and three Iranian border posts, Iran had seized three Iraqi border posts.

The communiqué said 800 Iraqi soldiers had been killed or wounded since the offensive began and that Iraqi prisoners had been taken.

The aim of the offensive appeared to be to cut the Baghdad-Basra highway by taking Al-Amara, 40 miles west of Fakih.

Iraq confirmed the offensive, but said its forces had destroyed two Iranian divisions that crossed into Iraq at Fakih, about 180 miles southeast of Baghdad and 100 miles north of Basra.

There was no way to confirm the claims independently because journalists do not have access to the battlefield.

■ Polish Soldiers Defect

Police said that a Polish military helicopter carrying two soldiers seeking asylum landed on an island in southern Sweden on Tuesday.

The Associated Press reported from Stockholm.

The helicopter touched down on Tarno Island off the coastal city of Karshamna in the early afternoon.

The two men contacted the only person on the island, a fisherman, who called the police.

The superintendent of the Karshamna police, Jérôme Hansson, said the two men were seeking political asylum in Sweden. He quoted them as saying they were soldiers who had flown from Gdansk on the Polish Baltic coast.

Mr. Hansson said the two Poles were interrogated at Karshamna police station. Meanwhile, police and soldiers were guarding the helicopter on the island.

The foreign aircraft apparently reflected a further decline in Iranian-Soviet relations after a growing propaganda war between the two countries, according to Western diplomats.

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But the conservative faction of the clerical leadership has sought to counter Communist influence in the administration and has resisted Soviet efforts to influence post-revolutionary Iran, the diplomats said.

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Two earlier attempts to secure

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Japan Will Admit U.S. N-Carriers

TOKYO (UPI) — Japan will continue to allow U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carriers into Japanese ports, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

In the past, such visits have sparked anti-American and anti-nuclear demonstrations.

The government will deal with requests for port calls in accord with the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, which stipulates that Japan gives facilities to the U.S. forces in Japan, an official said.

He said the aircraft carriers would be allowed entry provided they do not carry nuclear weapons. The last entry of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier into a Japanese port was in 1968.

### Kabul Power Lines Reported Cut

NEW DELHI (WP) — Afghan guerrillas cut main power transmission lines to Kabul last week, leaving the

## Reagan Considering Seeking Added Funds For Jobs This Year

By Hedrick Smith  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration is considering asking Congress for supplemental funds for the 1983 budget for a quick but modest jobs initiative in a move apparently aimed at removing the issue from the debate and maneuvering over the president's fiscal 1984 budget.

Edwin Meese 3d, President Ronald Reagan's counselor, said the president had made no decision yet. The fastest way to get additional financing to speed up some federal construction projects would be as part of a supplemental appropriations bill. An urgent request for \$5 billion in additional funds for unemployment compensation is before Congress and could be used as a vehicle for a jobs initiative.

Last week, President Reagan instructed David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, to consider the possibility of undertaking certain federal construction and repair projects in 1983 rather than waiting until 1984 or later, as originally scheduled.

"We have asked, and it won't change the budget a bit, that every agency and department that has got building and maintenance work that is in need of doing, that has not been done so far, will accelerate it," Mr. Reagan said in an interview with local television newscasters Monday.

No administration official has offered any cost estimate of a construction speed-up although when the president was asked his attitude toward a \$5-billion-to-\$7-billion Democratic jobs proposal and a \$2-billion Republican initiative, he replied, "Well, we're looking at the \$2-billion plan."

But House Democratic leaders and sources close to the House Republican leadership asserted that the likely dimensions of the presi-

dent's approach would not satisfy them politically.

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, having sensed a political opening on the jobs issue and Democrats would proceed with their own long-term, three-phase program for relief, recovery and economic reconstruction, regardless of whether Mr. Reagan comes up with a quick, short-term construction speedup.

Democratic leadership sources said the first \$5-billion portion of their package would include not only a speeding of federal construction projects, but also some public service jobs and humanitarian aid to the homeless through financing for shelter and food. Last Friday, Mr. Reagan objected to financing public service jobs and asserted that existing programs deal with the other needs.

The initiators, fearful of losing the initiative to Democrats and having their party appear insensitive to unemployment and other hardships, have been pressing the White House for some important initiative, as well as drafting their own job proposals.

In his television interview, Mr. Reagan acknowledged for the first time that his decision on whether to seek re-election was tied to the nation's economic situation. He was asked if a failure of the economy to recover would influence his decision, and he replied: "Yes, I would think that would be — if there's no recovery, obviously that would be a sign."

Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, told reporters that during the leadership briefings on the 1984 Reagan budget, the president had "whispered in my ear that we are not far apart" and had suggested that Mr. O'Neill meet with Mr. Stockman. Mr. O'Neill said he expected the meeting to take place later this week, presumably to let Mr. Stockman lay out the administration's thinking.

## Arms Control Nominee Gains in U.S. Senate

By Walter Pincus  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Kenneth L. Adelman's contested nomination as director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has apparently moved to within one vote of approval by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum, who was previously undecided, said Monday that she was "leaning toward" voting for the nominee.

If Mrs. Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican, were to back Mr. Adelman, that would leave two Republicans and one Democrat uncommitted among the committee's 17 members.

Six Democrats have tentatively voted to support Mr. Adelman, and seven Republicans and one Democrat now appear in favor. Nine votes are needed for approval.

The deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations appears to need only one more vote from among the uncommitted: Senators Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a Maryland Republican; Larry Pressler, a South Dakota Republican; and Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Democrat from Delaware.

The committee is scheduled to vote Feb. 15 on the nomination. The performance of Mr. Adelman, 36, during his initial confirmation hearing Jan. 27 raised questions as to his understanding of and commitment to arms control and his political stature within the administration.

Mr. Pressler said Monday the White House has become "friendly" and is "trying to accommodate my concerns" on the need for seeking negotiations on a new anti-satellite treaty with the Soviet Union.

Two conservative newspaper columnists, George F. Will and William Safire, have raised questions about comments made by Senator Alan Cranston, the leader of committee Democrats who oppose Mr. Adelman.

Senator Cranston, a California Democrat and presidential candidate, made the remarks at the Jan. 27 confirmation hearing based on a report Mr. Adelman wrote in 1979, "Impact Upon U.S. Security of a South African Nuclear Weapons Capability." The report was written under a Defense Department contract.

Reading one paragraph in the three-page executive summary of the 76-page study, the Senate Democratic whip told the commi-

"You seem to suggest that it would be helpful to the United States, at least this is inferred from what you have written, if South Africa were to use nuclear weapons against their own blacks or against neighboring blacks."

Mr. Cranston based his statement on a sentence that hypothesized, that if South Africa were to develop a nuclear bomb it would "gain a deterrent capability with respect to threats it perceives as looming from ground assaults in the region."

Mr. Adelman then pointed out that the study's main finding was that the overall effect of South Africa's acquisition of nuclear weapons capability "would be negative" and that the study's recommendation was that "U.S. policy-makers try to head off" such an event.

The study said schools did not "help high-achieving students continue to demonstrate the potential they showed in elementary school."

The drop was particularly dramatic in science scores among "white high-achievers," the study said.

There was a 4.2 percent drop among 11th-graders, a 4.1 percent drop among 8th-graders and a 2.4



NO DELIVERY — An independent truck driver pickets at Ambassador Bridge in Detroit, across which new cars were being taken to Windsor, Ontario. American truckers, on strike for more than a week, are protesting increases in the U.S. fuel tax, to begin April 1, and highway user fees, to go into effect in 1984 and 1985.

## Reading Advances Found in U.S.

By Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — American students with "poor academic track records" made major gains in reading during the 1970s, with blacks making the most progress, but "academically able teenagers" lost ground, particularly in math and science, a national study has disclosed.

The study, released Monday, said that "disadvantaged" young students and low-achieving students made considerable gains, especially in reading and, especially, in elementary school. "Black low-achievers," it said, recorded the biggest gains, improving their reading and mathematical abilities and holding their own in science.

The study ascribed the gains to federally funded compensatory education programs and the "back-to-basics" movement in reading. But it said math and science programs suffered as a result of the emphasis on compensatory education and reading and a short supply of teachers in math and science.

The study said schools did not "help high-achieving students continue to demonstrate the potential they showed in elementary school."

The drop was particularly dramatic in science scores among "white high-achievers," the study said.

There was a 4.2 percent drop among 11th-graders, a 4.1 percent drop among 8th-graders and a 2.4

percent drop among 4th-graders in this category.

The federally financed study was administered by the Denver-based Educational Commission of the States, which has prepared a National Assessment of Education for the last 13 years. The study com-

pared reading, math and science scores among 9-year-olds, 13-year-olds and 17-year-olds during the decade.

Students who scored in the top quarter of the tests were considered "high-achievers." Those in the bottom quarter were "low-achievers."

The first amendment was adopted.

In a separate vote of 188 to 135, the House of Delegates adopted another amendment to bar lawyers from informing on clients to prevent illegal actions by corporate officers and directors acting contrary to the interests of their stockholders.

The 207-129 vote by the policy-making House of Delegates amended the proposed ethics code to bar lawyers from "blowing the whistle" even when they learn that their clients are using them in continuing criminal conspiracies. An exception would be crimes "likely to result in imminent death or substantial bodily harm."

In a separate vote of 188 to 135, the House of Delegates adopted another amendment to bar lawyers from informing on clients to prevent illegal actions by corporate officers and directors acting contrary to the interests of their stockholders.

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# International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Right Kind of Guns

The U.S. administration's new defense program at last demonstrates verbal sensitivity to American and European concern about nuclear war. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's report to Congress accompanying the 1984 budget, avoids the belligerent tone that fired the anti-nuclear movements. There is a return to traditional emphasis on deterrence as the main function of nuclear weapons. Absent now is any Reaganite talk of seeking nuclear superiority or of armoring to "prevail" in a nuclear war. The words are nice, but they are still not supported by the budgetary music. This welcome change in tone has yet to be implemented in policy.

Mr. Weinberger no longer emphasizes innovations to correct "errors" of past administrations. Unlike last year's proposals for new weapons programs, the 1984 budget asks funds only for programs already approved. It emphasizes similarities with policies of the past. As for foreign fears that the administration wants to prepare to fight a nuclear war limited to Europe, "nothing could be further from the truth," according to Mr. Weinberger.

The administration's aim, he said, is to raise the nuclear threshold by improving conventional forces, which get 85 percent of the military budget, and the ability to fight a protracted war without resorting to nuclear weapons. Yet it offers no sign of the changes in nuclear force planning, budgeting and procurement that a real revision of last year's "strategic guidance" document would require.

The 1984 budget proposals would increase spending authority 9 percent for conventional forces — but 36 percent for nuclear arms. Budget authority for 1984 and 1985 would total \$15.4 billion for the B-1 bomber and \$14.1

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## IMF's 'Jobs Program'

Coaxing the U.S. Congress to pass the money for foreign economic policy is going to be very hard work this year. Hardest of all will doubtless be the appropriation for the International Monetary Fund. That is unfortunate, because a large number of American jobs depend on that money.

Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, spent several hours the other day trying to persuade the House Banking Committee to support the IMF appropriation. The congressmen wanted to know why they should spend money on foreigners, when unemployment is so high in the United States.

The case of Mexico is one good answer. Until it got into financial trouble last year, Mexico was buying \$18 billion worth of U.S. goods a year. That made it, after Canada and Japan, one of the United States' three strongest foreign markets. For a short time, last August, it looked as though the Mexican peso might collapse. A hastily organized international rescue operation helped the Mexican government to prevent it, which, in turn, enabled Mexico to avoid defaulting on its foreign loans.

One essential part of the rescue came from the IMF, and the dollars that it put up had high leverage. Because they were used in a se-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### The Nuclear Debate

It has not been a happy European tour for U.S. Vice President George Bush. In West Germany he has incurred the taunt of interfering in that country's domestic affairs. Italy was omitted from his itinerary until agitation against the siting of cruise missiles in Sicily was brought to his notice. More generally, he has plucked the moral purposes behind nuclear defense to European peoples who are far more interested in the prospects for arms control talks than in East-West propaganda.

But if Mr. Bush misjudged his audience, he had nevertheless a serious purpose, one which is at least as urgent for Europeans as for Americans: the repair of rifts in NATO over nuclear policies.

The strains are not all Washington's fault. In Europe, popular opposition to the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles has mushroomed since the program was adopted by NATO at the end of 1979. All European governments — with the single exception of the French — are being forced to pay attention to it. This is a fact, however unpalatable to governments, and if [Prime Minister Margaret] Thatcher wants to turn the Bush tour to some account, she should impress on the vice president the need to get Mr. Reagan to meet this growing dispute.

Given European restiveness, Mr. Reagan would be well advised to study, with his allies, the feasibility and costs of a "double-key" system [designed to strengthen two-nation control over nuclear weapons in Europe]. It would not satisfy all the European objectives to the cruise and Pershing missiles, but it could sway many. [Control over] nuclear weapons located in Europe is only one of the problems upsetting NATO's internal harmony.

— The San Francisco Chronicle.

### FROM OUR FEB. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: CGT Plans Paris March

PARIS — The notorious Confédération Générale du Travail has already started to organize its First of May demonstration. Two years ago the announcement of the preparations made by the Confederation for a general strike caused something like a panic in Paris and led to the mobilization of nearly 100,000 troops and police. Last year there was a formidable show of military force. On both occasions the day passed without any serious disturbance. This year the Confédération proposes to organize a demonstration in favor of the eight-hour day. It says there are 150,000 people unemployed in Paris and a reduction of work hours would help remedy that.

#### 1933: Broad Powers for FDR

WASHINGTON — Franklin D. Roosevelt will be cloaked with virtual wartime authority in handling government affairs, if the House of Representatives confirms last night's Senate action, which gives the incoming president almost dictatorial powers to reorganize and abolish government departments for an emergency period of two years. The authority, the widest ever given a president in peacetime, was regarded by critics of the upper house as the most constructive measure passed by the present "lame duck" session. In voting unprecedented power to the chief executive, the Senate surrendered a prerogative heretofore jealously guarded by Congress.

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France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

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S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Numéro B 35203126. Commissaire Portefeuille N.Y. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$5.25 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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## Doubts Hang Over Pope's Poland Visit

By Leopold Unger

**B**RUSSELS — Faith may be able to move mountains but it cannot remove doubts. And certainly not those concerning Pope John Paul II's scheduled visit to his homeland.

And if the Polish Catholic Church hierarchy believes and has announced *ubiq et orbis* that the pope will arrive in Poland June 18 and that his welcome is already being prepared, John Paul himself remains a little more wary. The pontiff has let it be known that only "the Virgin Mary will decide if the visit will take place and how it will take place."

Polish officials are even more vague about it than the pope — if that can be. The officials point to the "numerous and complex problems" that are inherent to such a visit and add that no official invitation had yet been forwarded. They also say that many details remain to be worked out and add that, in any case, it is the Polish state that would be the host. They imply clearly that decisions on the organization and itinerary of the visit ultimately will be decided by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The pope has made no secret of the fact that he wants very much to make this trip. According to sources close to the pontiff, John Paul has changed profoundly since the attempt on his life on May 13, 1981, and he has never completely recovered from the wounds he received. The sources say the pope, the former Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Krakow, has become increasingly aware of his personal vulnerability. And because of that he has shown greater haste in accomplishing what he considers his ministry on earth. He believes that a pilgrimage to Poland is one of his most important missions.

Beyond its spiritual and sentimental dimensions, the trip implies that both the pope and the Polish state are alert to the serious political risks the visit carries with it.

The arrival of the pope in Poland as the guest of a military junta would give General Jaruzelski and his acolytes a certain moral consecration

that the people of Poland and leaders in the West have refused to give them.

The pope would become the first Western head of state to visit the Polish state since the military coup Dec. 13, 1981.

Without waiting for an official announcement of the trip, Warsaw has seized on the visit to push for domestic and international normalization. The government has insisted — and with some success — that the Polish church take advantage of its considerable prestige in the West to urge the capitalist governments to cancel sanctions against the Polish junta and to resume relations with the Vatican.

The authorities also have not hesitated to use blackmail, making it quite clear that the pope's trip will depend on the behavior of the Polish people.

General Boguslaw Stachura, the deputy interior minister, has already chosen his scapegoats by declaring to the Sejm, or parliament, that "We cannot exclude the possibility that the pope's visit will be used for political provocation." At the same time, the newspaper run by the Pax group, which is made up of Catholics who collaborate with the regime, has denounced — just in case — the "subversive groups in the West and the extremist elements in Poland who are ready to go to any length to prevent the pilgrimage by the pope."

The church hierarchy has tried to prevent giving the collaborators any reason for crowing; it has circulated a pastoral letter pleading with Polish youth, who are "so quick to feel and to react to violence and injustice, to make a display of evangelic love."

But it is far from certain that such appeals, or even the curious allusions of the new Cardinal Glemp to an Italian-style "historic compromise," will calm authorities' fears.

— International Herald Tribune

General Jaruzelski remembers the pope's first visit to Poland, its political consequences and the spiritual renaissance of the Polish nation. This is why he did not allow the pope to return last year, and has taken precautions this year.

He will be all the more careful since relations between the Vatican and Moscow — without whose approval the papal visit would be inconceivable — are at the lowest level since the time of Stalin. This in part is due to the suspicion that the Soviet secret police played some role in the attempted assassination of the pope. Moscow, further, does not much appreciate the pontiff's Ostpolitik, nor the elevation to cardinal of five bishops in Marxist countries, including one in the Soviet Union. The Soviet press has reacted by unleashing an unprecedented campaign against the person of John Paul II.

The current preparations, declarations and warnings about the papal visit may be part of a campaign of manipulation by the Polish government. The Polish leadership could either ban the visit or insist on conditions that the pope could not accept.

According to reliable sources, Tadeusz Porebski, a member of the Communist Party directorate, told a meeting of party cadres that Polish authorities will insist on their right to censor the pope's speeches in Poland and will demand to see the texts of his declarations before he delivers them.

Furthermore, a number of cities could be placed off limits to the pope, particularly Gdańsk, the home of Lech Wałęsa and of the Solidarity independent trade union.

Voltaire once said that "the pope is an idol whose hands are tied while his feet are kissed." That is not the kind of pope the Poles expect in June and they are not prepared to pay any price for his visit. But what is not clear is whether the Polish government understands what price it will have to pay if it cancels the visit now.

— International Herald Tribune

## How U.S. Counts the Missiles

By L.S. Eagleburger

The writer is U.S. undersecretary state for political affairs.

**W**ASHINGTON — The Senate has proposed an amendment governing intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe in which the number of Soviet missiles would be reduced to 162, which is precisely the number of missiles that the British and French have. None of the American Pershing-2 missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles now scheduled for deployment beginning this year would be permitted.

The idea is that British and French missiles would balance Soviet ones. It has been suggested, both in the United States and in Europe, that this Senate proposal is fair, reasonable and structured. It is none of these things put into effect, it would subvert goals of stability and deterrence.

It is far from clear, in the place, what the Russians mean by this.

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— International Herald Tribune

## U.S. Parties Are Fine, Thank You

By David S. Broder

**W**ASHINGTON — The Republican and Democratic national committees have met in Washington during the past two weeks, and the news is that both parties are in pretty good shape.

The Republicans control two-thirds of the national government — the presidency and the Senate. The Democrats control two-thirds of the state and local governments. Each is prepared to defend what it has and raid the other's territory, in the kind of competition that makes for good government and lively politics.

Just how this came about is not entirely clear, but it is certain that for both parties, catastrophe was the mother of recovery.

For the Republicans, that calamity came in the form of Richard M. Nixon, who drove his party deeper than ever into minority status with his Watergate crimes, and then cost the presidency via the pardon he obtained from Gerald R. Ford.

The revival of the Republican organization in 1977-80, under the chairmanship of Bill Brock, began only after everyone in the party had a vivid demonstration of the danger of letting it become a wholly owned subsidiary of a particular president. When that president wrecked, the party had no lifelines of its own.

Though his failings were political, not criminal, Jimmy Carter provided the same lesson to the Democrats.

In both cases the effect was to revive interest in the party machinery from officeholders, constituents and interest groups.

In 1980, the Democrats, under their chairman, Charles T. Manatt, have been doing what the Republicans did under Mr. Brock: raising money and pumping it back into party-building projects at the state and local level, while cementing relationships with mayors, governors, state legislators and members of Congress.

The Democrats' progress has been less dramatic than the Republicans' under Mr. Brock, but it is sufficient to make the Republicans nervous about their organizational and financial edge. After two years in which the Republican National Committee was afraid even to burn without a signal from the Reagan White House, it has a new chairman, Frank J. Fahnenkopl Jr., of Nevada, who says he is going back to Brock-style basics, without waiting for Ronald Reagan to decide his own 1984 plans.

The result is a healthy aura of competition, though Mr. Manatt was down in Florida last week, pitching for money to the biggest bunch of businessmen the Democrats have been able to corral in years. Mr. Fahnenkopl is going to Florida in a couple weeks to tell AFL-CIO leaders why it would be a mistake for them to sign up early with the Democrats.

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## Fiddling With the Music of Recovery

By Joseph Kraft

**W**Ashington — "There's no Beethoven. There's no Toscanini. It's more like Aaron Copland composing as he conducts."

That comment, by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan about the management of global economics, comes to mind as the finance ministers gather here for a critical meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

For the session this week registers enormous progress in easing debt problems that cropped up last summer. But it also reflects striking impotence in safeguarding the economic recovery that is now beginning to make itself felt here.

The condition for maintaining recovery in the United States is a continuation of the monetary ease that finally impelled consumers to start buying again last month. The Federal Reserve Board does not have to tighten up on rates because of any intrinsic danger of reigniting inflation. Industry is still running below 70 percent of capacity, and unemployment is over 10 percent. So there is lots of room for more economic stimulus before tight markets for goods and labor begin to generate inflationary rises in prices and wages.

But in easing rates earlier this year, the Fed came off previously established targets for money supply. In financial markets there is a belief that unless there is a move back to



## ARTS / LEISURE

**Suzan Pitt's 'Magic' Brush**By David Galloway  
*International Herald Tribune*

**W**IENSBADEN, West Germany — Twinkling with fairy lights and pulsing with technicolor neon tubes, the tower spiraling the Queen of the Night across the stage resembles a derailed Ferris wheel. Her daughter Pamina is meanwhile captive in an overstuffed, pink-on-pink salon. And a blandy-chopped plastic wig gives the abducted princess the perpetually startled air of a comic-strip heroine.

To the rescue comes the love-struck Tamino, accompanied by three angelic presences outfitted like Little League baseballers. Such all-American grace notes lend an unmistakable Pop Art flair to Mozart's "The Magic Flute" — probably the most sumptuous, expensive, controversial production ever to grace the history of the Wiesbaden Opera.

The furor began with the announcement that Niklaus Lehnhoff had been engaged to stage the production. At 42, he ranks as one of the most resourceful and innovative opera directors in Europe. With a sculptural sense for composing figures on the stage and a scrupulous attention to the smallest, most nuanced gesture, he can enrich the most static scene with high theatricality.

Lehnhoff regards "The Magic Flute" as "the first musical comedy — a breathtaking collage of song, pantomime, fairy tale and burlesque." When the director encountered the work of the American artist Suzan Pitt, he knew he had found his collaborator and immediately commissioned her to design sets and costumes for the Wiesbaden production.

The work that Lehnhoff saw in 1980 at the Denise René/Hans Mayer Gallery in Düsseldorf was entitled "Asparagus Theater." Now permanently installed in the Ludwig Collection in Aachen, it consists of a child-sized theater in which six adults can sit on low, pastel stools to watch an animated film that concludes in a replica of the theater in which the viewer finds himself.

The film traces the kaleidoscopic daydreams, metamorphoses and journeys of a later-day Alice in Wonderland. Her more erotic fantasies would have been X-rated by Disney, though they make a reverential nod to the master of animation.

Minus its nursery-room setting, "Asparagus Theater" took first prize at the Oberhausen Film Festival in 1979, got a bouquet of awards in the United States, and has become a staple on the museum circuit. It was Pitt's seventh animated film. Much of it was shot in the basement of the old ROTC building at Harvard, where she taught for two years; it was completed in Berlin and made her a cult figure in West Germany.



"Magic Flute" designer Pitt.

Her paintings and sculptures (often derived from film sequences) have become collectors' favorites. "Doing animation," she explains, "is like working in a dark, underground world." Translating film images into tangible, three-dimensional works ("constructed paintings," the artist terms them) is a way of returning to the light. To the limelight, too, if one judges by the success of the recent show which launched the Delahanty Gallery in New York.

Critics have likened Pitt's work to the Surrealists, and have sought parallels in punk, pop, or pattern-painting. But the sheer creative drive of these works is pure Pitt.

Her self-professed goal is "to see in and out of the fabric of physical reality," and what she discovers there is illuminated by a contagious joy, an unflagging wit. With a delicate, elfin beauty and a ballerina's grace, she appears a decade younger than her 40 years, and it comes as no surprise to learn that she once considered a career as an actress.

Before enrolling at the Cranbrook Art Academy, Pitt had performed in college theater, but painting and drawing held a stronger allure. "I can't remember the time in my childhood when I wasn't making pictures. And I was always the class artist." That apprenticeship came in Kansas City, in what she describes as a "slow, noncompetitive, noncultural environment."

Though she now works much of the year in New York, she keenly feels her Midwestern roots. "There could build a feeling of sureness, confidence in my own skills, in a way that probably wouldn't have been possible in New York." And there was no other artist in the family, she adds. Then she pauses, her violet eyes sparkle, as she recalls that her grandmother was a hat designer who produced exclusive fantasies for the carriage trade.

And in Wiesbaden she herself felt most at home in the cramped, windowless room where the theater's hatmakers ply their trade.

When Lehnhoff proposed that she design "The Magic Flute," Pitt had neither seen nor heard the Mozart opera. It was the scenario that convinced her. Here she found archetypal characters — mother-queen, father-dictator — acting out archetypal roles. Above all, the sparse indications of setting provoked her fantasy: "a rock scene," "an intimate room," "a palm garden," "a temple." There are 12 individual sets, 18 swift scene changes in "The Magic Flute" — no easy assignment for an artist whose sole exposure to the theater was through four college productions. Or for one aware that her predecessors include Schinkel, Kokoschka, Chagall and Hockney.

The first designs were made in the summer of 1981; the job of translating them into sets and costumes began in April 1982, and was scarcely completed in time for a sole dress rehearsal at the end of January. The sets consciously evoke the toy theaters so popular in the 19th century, utilizing flats, curtains and backdrops that make no effort to project a three-dimensional world. This is the landscape of make-believe, of dream and romantic cliché — like the boy-meets-girl, boy-loses-girl, boy-gets-girl Hollywood musical that Lehnhoff sees as a linear descendant of "The Magic Flute."

Not every first- or second-nighter was pleased by the results. Remarks like "That isn't Mozart!" punctuated the evening, and indeed, it is not Mozart as we have come to reverence him. But though "The Magic Flute" quickly became a box-office success, its Vienna premiere in 1971 was also a shouting match between friends and foes. The impresario who commissioned it was famous for exploiting every burlesque effect of the popular theater. At the final curtain, bravos drowned out all other sounds in Wiesbaden's Staatsoper.

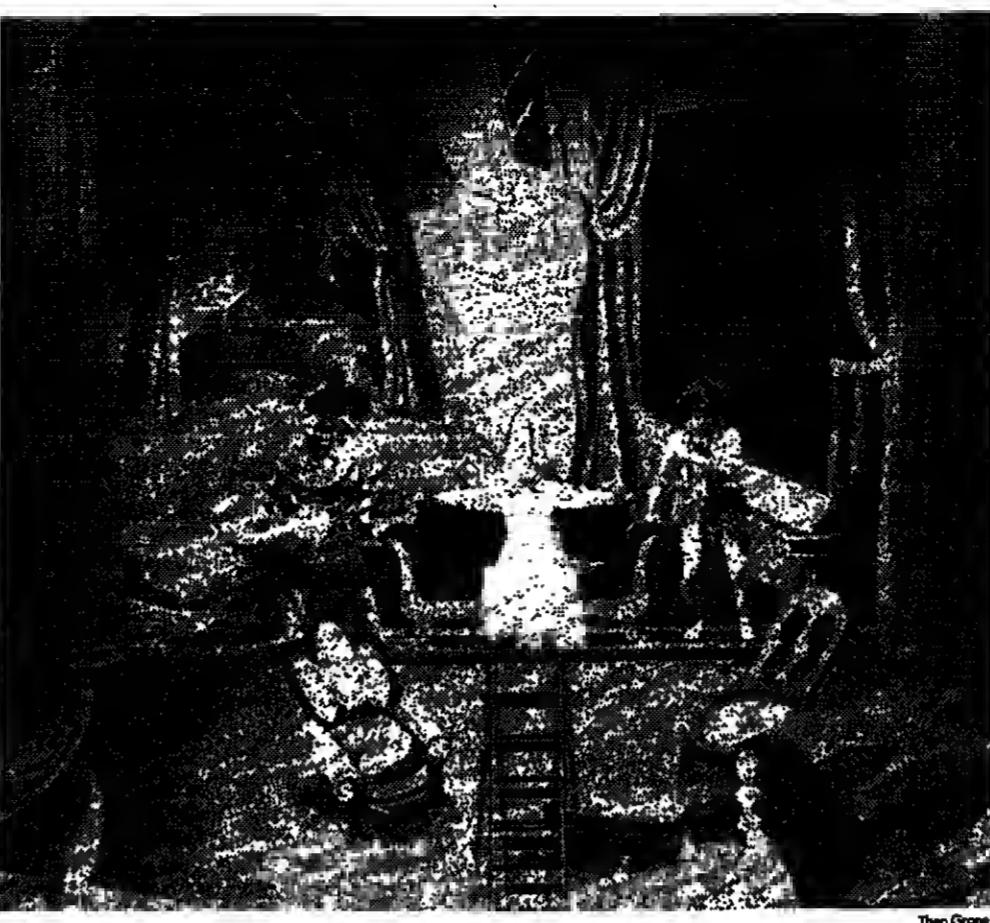
The palace said the army confiscated 43 copies of the Filipino films "Virgin People," "The Victim" and "Maibang Hayop" (A Different Animal) on Friday, after their final festival screening in packed Manila movie houses. Foreign films were not touched.

Marcos also directed that producers, theater owners and distributors connected with the showing of the three films be prosecuted if the board of censors determined there were any law violations.

The palace said the seizure was prompted by reports that the films were going to be pirated and copied as video tapes for sale.

Most of the festival's estimated \$500,000 per day income came from the showing in almost all of metropolitan Manila's 150 movie houses of what are locally called "bomba" movies — movies full of nudity and sex.

They opened a new wound in church-state relations, spotlighted differences in style between the



Suzan Pitt's conception for the pink salon in "The Magic Flute."

**Porno Films Again Out in Manila**By David Briscoe  
*The Associated Press*

**M**ANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos has ordered the seizure of three of the films that were the hit of his wife's Manila International Film Festival, the presidential palace announced Monday.

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president and his wife, Imelda, and raised questions about what kind of freedom Filipinos can expect as the Marcoses continue their 17-year rule.

Criticized by some in its opening last year as a frivolous and expensive project, the festival started by Mrs. Marcos was described officially this year as a "festival for a cause."

Between fireworks displays and glittering galas, participants from more than 60 countries were taken on tours of social projects and a government-sponsored refugee center during the 10-day festival, which ended Friday.

But only a handful of well-known movie stars, including Tony Curtis and Robert Duvall, showed up for the festival. Most of those invited didn't come.

The most popular film, "Virgin People," featured 17-year-old Pepi Paloma taking everything off and making graphic love on 29 theater screens where even a bare breast was taboo before the festival. Paloma is too young to see her own movies. The age limit for viewing adult movies is 18.

A Japanese film that features explicit scenes of sexual intercourse and a realistic castration sequence was screened in the government's Folk Arts Theater before sellout crowds of more than 5,000 at a time.

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin of Manila, spiritual leader of the predominantly Catholic city, was angered because thousands of teen-agers were getting in to see the uncensored local and foreign films. Sin said that raising money by showing sexy movies "could be at the price of seeing an entire generation becoming morally crippled." He also said that the Marcos government was abusing its power by promoting an international film "festival of sex" that offered Filipinos nothing more than a "pornographic diet."

But Mrs. Marcos said "pornography is in the mind," and such movies would help Filipinos become "more mature and sophisticated."

The confrontation between Cardinal Sin and Mrs. Marcos came at a time of high tension between church and state. Church leaders have accused the military of harassing priests involved in social work, and the government accuses priests of links to Communist rebels.

The pornography issue has upset a more conservative branch of the church — a branch generally not previously opposed to the Marcoses. "I know God will surely punish all those who are responsible for this," Sin said.

**'Babylon': Lookin' Back at Hollywood**By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*

**L**ONDON — Over Battersea Bridge, in what will soon have to be known as the South End, since there now appear to be more theaters open there than in the West End, they have an unholy fascination with Kenneth Anger.

Anger, it may not be recalled, was a Hollywood child actor whose most notable appearance was as a

character in search of a plot.

To the play would seem the Wordsworthian notion that child is father to the man: The fire cast spends the evening as

reverting to childhood, the

proving somewhat laborious,

they were much the same then

they are now, except shorter,

not a startling discovery, and it

can imagine *Harvey* rewriting

J.M. Barrie, you will have

in mind Tinniswood's fixation

youth and stage invisibility.

**THE LONDON STAGE**

fairy in Max Reinhardt's 1935

"Midsummer Night's Dream." At

the age of 4, however, his studio

contract was dropped and his re-

turn, if not swift, was at least

sure. Twenty-five years later,

he published "Hollywood Babylon,"

the definitive guide to celluloid

scandals from Chaplin's obsession

with very young ladies to the tend-

ency of 1930s film stars, such as

Marilyn Monroe and Jayne Mans-

field, to become very suddenly dead.

Though it took 10 more years for

"Hollywood Babylon" to work its

way out of an underground print-

ing press in Paris and through in-

numerable potential libel suits into

British bookstores, it is rather bet-

ter than the usual show-biz gossip.

Anger is a stylist and immensely

thorough writer who has studied

the decline and fall of Los Angeles

with the same care that Gibbons

brought to that of the Roman Em-

pire. All the more pity, therefore,

that two London stage shows de-

rived from his book, "Hollywood

Dreams," which was seen at the

Latchmere Gate, and now "Holly-

wood Babylon" at the Bridge Lane

Theatre, should be such tacky tra-

vesties of the original.

Instead of attempting to capture

on stage the ice-cold documentary

quality of Anger's anger, the direc-

tor of "Hollywood Babylon" has

gone for a gothic, high-camp fantas-

tic that seems to have some trouble

separating Los Angeles in the 1930s

from Berlin in the 1920s.

Ransacking the book for only its

most familiar and oft-told tales

(the Fatty Arbuckle case, the Mary

Astor diary and the Ramon Novaro

murder), Paul Marcus totally ig-

nored some of its most stirring

truths, such as the still-un-

solved death of William Desmond

Taylor, the English silent director.

You do not get near the sinister

truth of Joseph von Sternberg's

studio power by having men

wrangle around a stage clutching

ropes, nor does it help to

have Anger played by Geoffrey

Burridge as a gay lib recruiting of-

ficer. One moment near the end,

when a young lookalike Dorothy

comes to a from more than 50%

of oblivion.

Pitching his performance

between Groucho Marx and Jack

Chanan, Lawson marvels

at how the book's social as-

pects remain utterly true

despite its daft, enchanting

romanticism.

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## INSIGHTS

## Stockman, Now a Veteran of U.S. Budget Wars, Is Quieter but More Effective

By David Hoffman  
and Lou Cannon*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — More than a year ago, David A. Stockman tried in vain to make President Ronald Reagan understand the intricate difficulties of shrinking the federal budget.

He paraded before Mr. Reagan a number of cabinet officials who argued against various budget cuts. This was supposed to make the president realize it was more difficult to reduce the budget deficit than his own critics had said it to be.

It didn't work. Mr. Reagan resolved various budget disputes, but failed to draw Mr. Stockman's desired conclusions about the seriousness of a larger deficit problem, according to General White House and administration officials.

Last fall, when it was time to begin the process again for the fiscal 1984 budget proposal sent to Congress last week, Mr. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, took a different tack. He devised a series of striking charts and graphs that portrayed a looming "structural deficit" that would persist for years even if major budget cuts were made.

Then Mr. Stockman reinforced the message with a sobering "multiple choice" decision paper on the budget. Out of each of nine boxes indicating the level of spending he preferred, this made him realize that a balanced budget was not just over the horizon.

Mr. Stockman, who once failed to claim he understood "how the world works," had figured out how Mr. Reagan works, and how to influence the future may hold, Mr. Stockman

today is more sophisticated and subdued than the energetic young man who arrived in the second-floor office of the Old Executive Office Building in 1981.

Then Mr. Stockman was confident he could control federal spending because he commanded a powerful understanding of budget details. Now, his associates say, Mr. Stockman has come to appreciate that budget details are not enough when it comes to changing the deeply rooted congressional politics that protect federal spending.

Then he was confident the economy could be moved quickly, that inflation "mells away like the morning mist" without major economic dislocations. Now, associates say, Mr. Stockman has come to realize the economy cannot be moved as easily as he — and Mr. Reagan — had promised.

Once Mr. Stockman was a celebrity on network talk shows and the covers of newsmagazines. Now he has learned to practice discretion in public and work with others, according to more than a dozen top administration officials who talked about Mr. Stockman in recent interviews on the condition they not be identified.

Perhaps more than anyone else in the administration, Mr. Stockman has buttressed with specific policy the broad outlines of the Reagan revolution. He sounded the alarm bells early about the approach of large deficits, and he remains a quiet but influential force in shaping budget decisions and Mr. Reagan's economic thinking.

But doubts about Mr. Stockman's work and credibility still linger. Some congressmen and cabinet members are constantly irritated because their numbers seem to be always changing. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan opened a press

briefing on the budget recently by half-joking that it was being held at 8:30 A.M. "to keep Dave from changing those numbers anymore."

Some White House officials think Mr. Stockman isn't sensitive enough to Mr. Reagan's "fairness" problem, the perception that his policies have unfairly hurt the disadvantaged. Some say Mr. Stockman's "numbers approach" to the budget has discouraged the development of more imaginative programs, such as a far-reaching job bill.

## Loss of Credibility

A colleague asked if Mr. Stockman could restore his tattered credibility, responded, "The answer is no. You have to realize the extraordinary credibility he had in the early days. Nobody really could quite keep up with him.... The problem is the Atlantic Monthly thing created a level of doubt in the minds of a lot of people."

For all the doubts, Mr. Stockman's probing intellect and his mastery of the budget is lauded even by partisan critics. Representative James A. R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat who is chairman of the House Budget Committee, calls Mr. Stockman "one of the most effective defenders of policy any administration ever had."

Worried by growing deficits, Mr. Stockman first broached more than a year ago the concept of a "structural deficit" that was built in and could not be reduced by spending cuts alone. But the idea "didn't fly then," said one budget official. "People weren't ready for it."

This is when Mr. Stockman and his aides sharpened their visual presentation to Mr. Reagan.

To show Mr. Reagan how difficult it would be to trim the structural deficit, Mr. Stockman

created his "multiple choice" decision paper for Mr. Reagan. After last fall's congressional elections and a series of budget briefings, Mr. Reagan made a "dry run" through the budget book, then checked off his choices.

When Mr. Stockman added up all the choices, they produced \$26 billion in domestic spending cuts and a deficit of about \$150 billion for fiscal 1984, which begins Oct. 1. They did not include choices on military spending, which had been put off.

A few days later, Mr. Stockman administered

the same test to seven conservative Republican congressmen. The results showed that, on average, the congressmen had come out with a deficit almost the same as Mr. Reagan's. Mr. Stockman said he concluded that the problem of significantly trimming domestic spending would be "even more difficult than we thought."

## Reflection on Problems

In his recent interview, Mr. Stockman talked about the problems of the first two years. He acknowledged that not enough attention was paid to the fight-inflation. "I mean, the whole economy was cut down in the process of trying to dispose this inflation," he said. "I threw all calculations off, all projections off."

Some of Mr. Stockman's colleagues say there were other problems. "We were all green rookies," one official said, adding that Mr. Stockman, in his first crash effort to trim domestic spending, paid less attention to what he should have to the Pentagon buildup, which under Mr. Weinberger's guidance was projected at higher levels than Mr. Reagan had promised in the campaign.

Another problem was the big 1981 tax-cut bill. "We wanted to cut tax rates, but the total revenue loss was much greater than we wanted, and not enough attention was paid to that," one official said.

## The Solitude of Latin America

*Gabriel García Márquez, who won the 1982 Nobel Prize in literature, delivered the following Nobel lecture in Stockholm in December. It was translated from the Spanish by Marina Casanova.*

By Gabriel García Márquez

**A**NTONIO Pigafetta, a Florentine navigator who went with Magellan on the first voyage around the world, wrote upon his passage through our southern lands of America, a strictly accurate account that nonetheless resembles a venture into fantasy.

In it he recorded that he had seen hogs with navels on their haunches, clawless birds whose heads laid eggs on the backs of their mates, and others still, resembling tongueless pelicans, with beaks like spoons. He wrote of having seen a misbegotten creature with the head and ears of a mule, a camel's body, the legs of a deer and the whimsy of a horse. He described how the first native encountered in Patagonia was confronted with a mirror, whereupon that impudent giant lost his senses to the terror of his own image.

This short and fascinating book, which even then contained the seeds of our present-day novels, is by no means the most staggering account of our reality in that age.

The *Chronicles of the Indies* left us countless others: El Dorado, our so avidly sought and illusory land, appeared on numerous maps for many a long year, shifting its place and form to suit the fantasy of cartographers. In its search for the fountain of eternal youth, the mythical Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca explored the north of México for eight years, in a dêdicated expedition whose members devoured each other and only five of whom returned, of the 600 who had undertaken it.

One of the many unfathomed mysteries of that age is that of the 11,000 miles, each loaded with 100 pounds of gold, that left Cuzco one day to pay the ransom of Atahualpa and never reached their destination. Subsequently, in colonial times, hens were sold in Cartagena de Indias that had been raised on alluvial land and whose gizzards contained tiny lumps of gold.

One founder's lust for gold beat us until recently. As late as the last century, a German mission appointed to study the construction of an intercoastal railroad across the Isthmus of Panama concluded that the project was feasible on one condition: that the rails not be made of iron, which was scarce in the region, but of gold.

Our independence from Spanish domination did not put us beyond the reach of madness. General Antonio López de Santa Anna, three times dictator of Mexico, held a magnificent funeral for the right leg he had lost in the so-called Patriotic War. General Gabriel García Moreno ruled Ecuador for 16 years as an absolute monarch; at his wake, the corpse was seated on the pres-

dental chair, decked out in full-dress uniform and a protective layer of medals.

General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, the theosophical despot of El Salvador who had 30,000 peasants slaughtered in a savage massacre, invented a pendulum to detect poison in his food, and had street lamps draped in red paper to defeat an epidemic of scarlet fever. The statue to General Francisco Morazán erected in the main square of Tegucigalpa is actually one of Marshalls Ney, purchased at a Paris warehouse of second-hand sculptures.

Eleven years ago, the Chilean Pablo Neruda, one of the outstanding poets of our time, enlightened this audience with his word. Since then, the Europeans of good will — and sometimes those of bad, as well — have been struck, with ever greater force, by the unearthly findings of "Latin" America, that boundless realm of haunted men and historic women, whose unending obscurity blurs into legend.

We have, now, had a moment's rest. A pro-machete president entrenched in his burning palace, died fighting an entire army, alone, and two suspicious airplane accidents, yet to be explained, cut short the life of another great-hearted president and that of a democratic soldier who had revived the dignity of his people.

There have been 5 wars and 17 military coups; three emerged a diabolical dictator who is carrying out, in God's name, the first Latin American genocide of our time. In the meantime, 20 million Latin American children died before the age of 1 — more than have been born in Europe since 1970. Those missing because of repression number nearly 120,000, which is as if no one could account for all the inhabitants of Uppsala.

Numerous women arrested while pregnant have given birth in Argentine prisons, yet nobody knows the whereabouts and identity of their children, who were furiously adopted or sent to an orphanage by order of the military authorities.

Because they tried to change this state of things, nearly 200,000 men and women have died throughout the continent, and more than 100,000 have lost their lives in three small and ill-fated countries of Central America: Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. If this had happened in the United States, the corresponding figure would be that of 1,600,000 violent deaths in four years.

One million people have fled Chile, a country with a tradition of hospitality — that is, 10 percent of its population. Uruguay, a tiny nation of 2.5 million inhabitants, which considered itself the continent's most civilized country, has lost to exile one out of every five citizens. Since 1979, the civil war in El Salvador has produced almost one refugee every 20 minutes. The country that could be formed of all the exiles and forced emigrants of Latin America would have a population larger than that of Norway.



Gabriel García Márquez, at his home in Mexico City.

## China's America Watchers: A Seldom-Seen Cadre Advises Behind the Scenes

By Michael Weisskopf

*Washington Post Service*

**B**EIJING — Sinking into the stuffed chair beside Secretary of State George P. Shultz at the Great Hall of the People, the pre-eminent Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, needed no introduction as the doyen of Chinese-American relations.

But flanking Mr. Deng in the horseshoe-seating arrangement were several Chinese officials previously unknown to Mr. Shultz, despite their paramount role on Beijing's perceptions and policies toward the United States.

The officials were China's leading U.S. experts, seasoned diplomats and policy analysts who interpret the United States for the Communist rulers and handle the daily demands of bilateral ties.

Known as "America watchers," they strike a sharp contrast to their U.S. counterparts, serving as advisers and faithful implementers of policy, not forceful advocates.

*Never in Public*

They brief their superiors at length but never give a public speech. They draft position papers but do not publish them. They may provoke debate in the Communist Party's inner councils, but they avoid personal involvement and never quit in protest.

In their backstage fashion, however, they have guided Beijing through 12 uneven years of U.S.-Chinese relations, while U.S. officials have come and gone during four administrations.

Gazing at Mr. Shultz's entourage in the ornate room during the meeting on Saturday, Mr. Deng quipped, "I don't see many familiar faces."

Yet seated within range of Mr. Deng were the same specialists who have helped to steer every turn in bilateral relations since Henry A. Kissinger's secret talks in Beijing in 1971.

First in line was the newly appointed ambas-

ed in U.S. policy, those obscure officials, whose names never appear in China's press, were pivotal in organizing the Shultz visit, setting the agenda for talks and participating in discussions.

They are senior members of the small club of America watchers in government ministries and think tanks who run a monopoly on counseling China's highly insulated rulers.

Although the life of Beijing's ruling elite generally is kept secret, interviews with a dozen Chinese and U.S. sources over the last 18 months have allowed some insights into the personalities and workings of these influential observers of the United States.

*The American Connections*  
The number of experienced Americanologists is said to be fewer than a hundred. During China's three decades of isolation from the United States, interest in America was considered tantamount to treason.

Of the experienced Americanologists, most are persons in their late 50s and 60s who trace their U.S. connection to American missionary schools in pre-Communist China or allied military bases here during World War II.

Sons of wealthy and worldly families, the America watchers entered diplomatic careers at the urging of Prime Minister Zhou Enlai. The America watchers are thoroughly familiar with the West and are fluent English speakers.

But their backgrounds, which make them conversant with American society, are often kept secret in China's more xenophobic times.

Tao Ji Chaochu, 52, who now ranks third in China's embassy in Washington.

During the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, he was exiled to a work camp.

In 1972, Mr. Ji was recalled to interpret for the talks between Mao and President Richard M. Nixon. He was dispatched back to the camp after Mr. Nixon left China.

With China's new foreign minister uninitial-

ed in U.S. policy, those obscure officials, whose names never appear in China's press, were pivotal in organizing the Shultz visit, setting the agenda for talks and participating in discussions.

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*No Open Talk*  
How they identify those benefits and operate within Beijing's tightly held foreign policy circle differs vastly from the style of China specialists in the United States.

There are no open seminars here for diplomats to exchange ideas with graduate students, nor congressional hearings to air varying views of American society. There are no pressure groups to take a stand, nor journals debating Beijing's U.S. policies. Few universities offer courses on the United States.

In China, America watchers hone their skills more privately. They travel to the United States in small groups, exploring Congress, museums, factories and science laboratories. Many stay to study at U.S. universities.

In China, America watchers are often assigned to teach English in schools, to help with the translation of documents and to act as cultural ambassadors.

Some sources said, however, that the researchers spend much of their time coming up with material to justify the party line rather than drawing independent conclusions or proposing recommendations.

The new Institute of American Studies now has more than 20 staff members investigating social, economic and political trends.

The institute director, Li Shenzhi, has so far avoided publicity but is said to be considering a more visible role.

Another influential think tank is the Foreign Ministry's Institute of International Studies, which has a 12-member team concentrating on American diplomatic moves.

Less is known of the Defense Ministry's Beijing Institute for Strategic Studies, which has an American section that deals closely with U.S. military attachés based in Beijing.

*Collective Wisdom*

No foreigner knows exactly how that collective wisdom affects China's U.S. policy, which is formulated at the party's pinnacle — chiefly by Mr. Deng — without public debate.

Only Mr. Zhang and Mr. Han are believed to have a direct line to Mr. Deng.

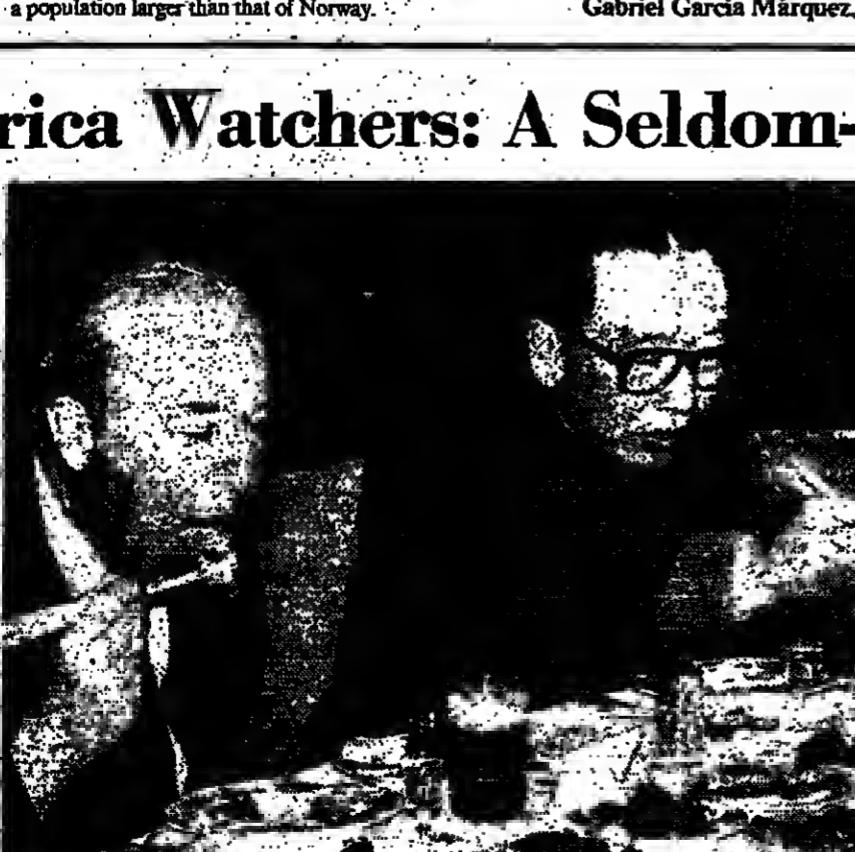
Mr. Deng is said to rely on those two officials as chief counselors on U.S. policy and as personal messengers.

Mr. Zhang, Mr. Ji and Mr. Han have built the Foreign Ministry's U.S. department into the envy of Beijing's diplomatic community.

In the last 12 years, the section has tripled in size as it added U.S.-educated analysts who are regarded as the most gifted of any regional desk.

How Beijing readied itself for the Shultz mission provides some insight into the highly regimented foreign policy apparatus here and the pivotal role of senior America hands.

Whereas Mr. Shultz convened a seminar of China experts from various backgrounds and digested a thick briefing book of reports from numerous government agencies, Mr. Han reportedly called together U.S. specialists from think tanks and ministries and assigned position papers. These papers were rewritten by the Foreign Ministry's U.S. desk, along with biographies of Mr. Shultz and his party that were written by the Chinese embassy staff in Washington.



George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and Wu Xueqian, the foreign minister in China, at a welcoming banquet at the Great Hall of the People.

sador to the United States, Zhang Wenjin, 68, who had escorted Mr. Kissinger to Beijing and who devised the key language for the 1972 Shanghai communiqué, which, after 30 years of diplomatic separation, set the two nations on the path of normalization.

Next to him was Deputy Foreign Minister Han Xu, 58, who founded China's first mission in Washington in 1973, participated in the normalization talks five years later and negotiated

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International Mergers and Acquisitions officers based in London are Andreas Prindl, Francis Depré, and Georges van Erck. At left is Financial Analysis officer Margaret C.

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BEST OF THE BUSINESS PEOPLE  
Bound on the Future  
Steel's Chairman

ians Form London

President Moves

Printments

Francesco Cossiga, president of Italy, has been elected to a second term. He was re-elected by a narrow margin over his Socialist opponent, Bettino Craxi. The election was held on March 12.

New York Mayor Andrew Young has been elected to a second term. He beat his Republican opponent, Harold Ickes, by a narrow margin. Young has been mayor since 1977. He is a member of the Black Power movement. He is a former civil rights leader and a former member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

—BETH ANN

CURRENCY RATES

Dollar Values

Interest Rates

Deposits

Interest

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1983

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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Rumors Abound on the Future Of British Steel's Chairman

Rumors about what Ian MacGregor will do when his three-year appointment as head of the state-owned British Steel runs out in June range from his taking on the even more deficit-prone National Coal Board as well as his returning to Lazard Frères, the New York investment banking firm where he had been a partner since 1978.

The most persistent rumor is that he will go to the Coal Board. The invitation is said to have come from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher herself. Analysts believe she is eager to get the tough, Scot-born American to take on the militant union leaders who represent Britain's coal miners. Mr. MacGregor would replace Norman Stoddart, who retires in July. So far the government is not saying.

Nor has Mr. MacGregor, 70, been reached for comment since rumors surfaced in the British press during the weekend. But as economic matters have worsened in the last year, Mr. MacGregor frequently left the impression that he would view his turnaround efforts as unfinished if he left British Steel at the end of the contract. And there were doubts in London that even a hard worker like Mr. MacGregor could effectively handle British Steel and the Coal Board.

Mr. MacGregor has earned the nickname "Mac the Knife" at British Steel, where he has cut capacity drastically and halved the 166,000-man work force. For all that, British Steel is still expected to lose more than \$300 million in the final year ending March 31, a year that began with the hope that it would break even. The Coal Board is expected to lose \$1.46 billion.

## Scandinavians Form London Bank

Two Scandinavian banks, SKOPbank of Finland and Sparbankernas Bank of Sweden, which act as central banks for their countries' savings banks, have created a new London-based bank reflecting the rapid expansion of international banking services in the corporate sector in Finland and Sweden provided by the shareholders and the savings banks they represent. The London bank, Fennoscandia Ltd., will begin operations in September with a share capital of \$10 million.

Jan G.T.S. Ankarsröm, deputy managing director at Nordisk Bank, will become Fennoscandia's managing director early in March.

## Epoxy Vice President Moves Up

Charles M. Doscher has become president and chief operating officer of Epoxy Chemical, a Zurich-based subsidiary of the Italian state energy corporation, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

Mr. Doscher, formerly executive vice president, corporate development and marketing, for Occidental Chemical worldwide, replaces Alex Crossan, who remains with Occidental Petroleum of Los Angeles.

Epoxy Chemicals and the U.S.-based Epoxy Coal were formed as joint ventures by ENI and Occidental Petroleum in October 1981, but Occidental Petroleum withdrew from the former in December 1982.

## Other Appointments

Timothy Bevan, chairman of Barclays Bank, has been elected chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Banks, succeeding Robin Leigh-Pemberton, chairman of National Westminster Bank and governor-designate of the Bank of England. Lord Bodenham has been appointed to succeed Mr. Leigh-Pemberton as chairman of National Westminster Bank.

Group Vallourec, France's leading steel-tube manufacturer, has promoted Jean-Claude Calbre, assistant general manager, to general manager in charge of tube production and steel-processing. Bertrand de Brete, managing director of the Société Industrielle de Banque, Yallaup's banking subsidiary, was promoted to president-managing director, assuming duties held by Armand Leenharts, president and managing director of the group.

Bankers Trust of New York has appointed Andrew Hunt, vice president, as sales force manager of the London-based North Europe corporate marketing unit, replacing Harold Cottrell, vice president, who becomes business line coordinator for the Europe group's corporate business. Mr. Hunt previously headed the bank's South Europe division's correspondent banking and governments unit in Paris.

Sir Christopher Ladlow, chairman of the ICL Group, a major British computer-electronics firm, has taken on the additional title of president-managing director of ICL France, following the resignation of Michel Gaudre. To divide some of his new duties, Sir Christopher named Christopher Lassus, assistant general manager of operations and David Turner, assistant general manager of administration and finances for ICL France.

JUDITH ANN YABLONKY

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 8, excluding bank service charges.

Currency	Per \$	U.S. Dollars			Per S.F.	Per £	Per D.M.	Per F.F.	Per H.L.	Per DM	Per S.F.	Per D.M.
		U.S. Dollars	£	French Francs								
American	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
Brussels (A)	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
Paris (A)	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
London (B)	5.587	4.662	112.50	265.00	1,057.0	5.507	121.50*	308.5	—	—	—	—
Amsterdam	5.602	4.762	115.25	270.25	1,087.0	5.628	125.25	315.75	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	1.526*	4.067	8.057	—	8.722	20.00	6.764	6.116	—	—
Paris	5.679	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
London	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
Stockholm	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
ECU	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
SDR	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—

## Values

Currency	Per \$	U.S. Dollars	£	French Francs	Per S.F.	Per £	Per D.M.	Per F.F.	Per H.L.	Per DM	Per S.F.	Per D.M.
Australia	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
Austria	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
Belgium	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
Denmark	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
Ireland	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
Portugal	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
U.S.	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—

(1) Sterling: 1.256 Irish £. (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound (\*1 Units of 100 1x1 Units of 1,000)

## INTEREST RATES

Feb. 8	Eurocurrency Deposits		
	Dollar	D-Mark	French
1.0% - 5%	5.675	4.748	114.15*
2.0% - 6%	5.675	4.748	114.15*
3.0% - 7%	5.675	4.748	114.15*
4.0% - 9%	5.675	4.748	114.15*
5.0% - 10%	5.675	4.748	114.15*

## Key Money Rates

United States	Close			Prev.			Close			Prev.		
	Dollar	D-Mark	French	U.S.	£	French Francs	ECU	SDR	Dollar	D-Mark	French	U.S.
Discount Rate	5.675	4.748	114.15*	268.00	1,071.6	5.613	123.15*	312.8	—	—	—	—
Federal Funds	5.675	4.748	114.15*	2								

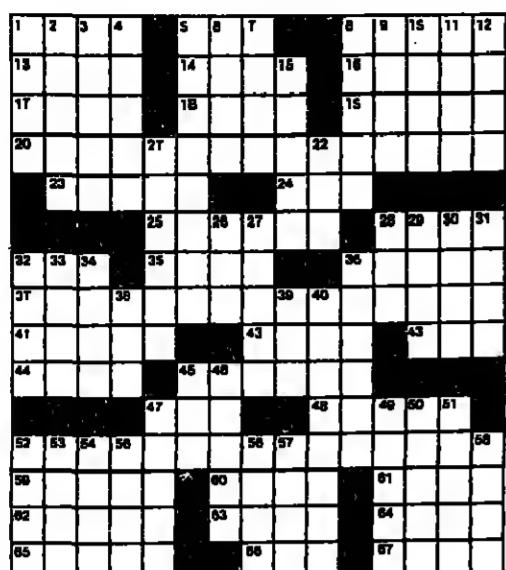








## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

- 1 Voluminous creator
- 3 Barbera —
- 8 Scuffle
- 13 Side petals
- 14 What the Tchikak is
- 15 Papal crown
- 17 Word with make or place
- 18 Writer Sholem
- 19 Space under the eaves
- 20 Jaks
- 22 Vixen
- 24 Extra's role
- 25 Long-lasting
- 27 Illus.
- 32 Pose a question
- 35 Daga, for Goyas
- 36 Africa's second-longest river
- 37 Linguisitic bloopers
- 41 Wanner
- 42 Writer
- 43 Flaherty's bloopers
- 44 Ending for muker
- 45 Ward in early telegrams
- 46 "O — t' er took delight in thy praises": Byron

**DOWN**

- 1 Roots' calls
- 2 Ho's "hello"
- 3 Word-of-mouth, in late 40s
- 4 TV type
- 5 Rocket launch
- 6 One of Gotham's rivers
- 7 Fjord's Scottish cousin
- 8 Commerce
- 9 Quot.
- 10 Assess
- 11 Mex. neighbor
- 12 Thirty inches
- 13 "Come Back, Little —"
- 21 Mild quake
- 22 Reception.

## WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
C	F	C	F
13 25	T 45	Overcast	LONDON 4 39 1 32 Fair
14 25	3 23	Overcast	LOS ANGELES 17 43 14 57 Rain
AMSTERDAM	0 22	Overcast	MANILA 26 79 22 72 Cloudy
ANKARA	32 -11 12	Foggy	MEXICO CITY 24 75 3 28 Cloudy
ATHENS	16 41 12 54	Foggy	MIAMI 26 68 11 52 Fair
AUCKLAND	22 72 15 59	Cloudy	MILAN 3 38 2 28 Snow
BANGKOK	35 42 23 73	Cloudy	MONTRÉAL 2 19 -72 Snow
BRAZIL	14 25 15 54	Foggy	MUNICH 2 24 1 16 Fair
BEIRUT	9 49 48	Foggy	NAGOYA 24 72 12 54 Fair
BELGRADE	7 45 0 22	Cloudy	NAIROBI 27 81 22 72 Fair
BERLIN	0 22 3 28	Snow	MASSAU 26 68 10 50 Fair
BOSTON	1 34 4 25	Cloudy	NEW DELHI 26 68 10 50 Fair
BUCHELS	12 54 0 22	Snow	NEW YORK 2 28 4 52 Fair
BUCHAREST	13 45 5 22	Foggy	OSLO 3 38 2 28 Fair
BUDAPEST	2 34 0 32	Overcast	PARIS 3 38 1 34 Overcast
BUEENOS AIRES	33 71 21 58	Foggy	PRAGUE 4 39 1 32 Snow
CAIRO	14 65 8 46	Foggy	RIO DE JANEIRO 2 19 -72 Snow
CANTON	24 75 13 55	Foggy	ROTORUA 2 24 1 16 Fair
CASABLANCA	14 65 8 46	Foggy	SAIGON 2 24 1 16 Fair
CHICAGO	-3 13 -9	Cloudy	SINGAPORE 33 21 21 77 Fair
COPENHAGEN	0 30 1 30	Overcast	STOCKHOLM 2 28 4 52 Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16 65 5 41	Foggy	TAIPEI 2 24 1 16 Fair
DAKAR	12 54 2 26	Foggy	TEL AVIV 16 44 6 43 Fair
DUBLIN	5 36 0 22	Foggy	TOKYO 11 52 4 51 Fair
EDINBURGH	3 36 5 32	Foggy	TUNIS 13 52 3 38 Overcast
FLORENCE	3 36 5 32	Rain	VENICE 5 41 1 34 Overcast
FRANKFURT	2 36 5 32	Cloudy	WALES 1 36 5 32 Overcast
GENEVA	4 39 5 32	Cloudy	WASHINGTON 5 41 1 32 Fair
GREECE	11 77 11 3	Foggy	ZURICH 4 39 2 21 Cloudy
HELSINKI	16 65 5 41	Rain	
HONG KONG	17 65 4 39	Cloudy	
HOUSTON	14 57 9 48	Foggy	
ISTANBUL	12 54 2 26	Foggy	
JERUSALEM	12 54 2 26	Foggy	
LAS PALMAS	20 35 15 57	Overcast	
LIMA	22 80 22 77	Foggy	
LISBON	15 50 5 41	Rain	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 8, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some which are based on base price. The following additional symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the indicated period: (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (b) bi-monthly; (t) quarterly; (y) yearly; (i) — investment.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CD.S.A. SF 116.00 —

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd SF 789.15

(d) 1 Center SF 810.00

(d) 1 Stock Fund SF 110.00

BANK VON PFEIFFER & Cie AG PB 242 Bern SF 104.00

(d) 1 CSF Fund SF 84.00

(d) 1 TTF Fund N.Y. SF 1.44

BRITANNIA PDS 711 St. Helier Jersey SF 8,640

(w) Brit. Gold Income SF 97.00

(w) Brit. Universal Growth SF 130.00

(w) Brit. Gold Fund SF 130.00

(w) Brit. Bond Fund SF 120.00

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL SF 100.00

(w) Capital Italia S.p.A. SF 112.00

CREDIT SUISSE ISSUE PRICES SF 267.00

(d) Actions Suisses SF 267.00

(d) C.S. Bonds-Suisse SF 62.75

(d) C.S. Bonds-Suisse SF 62.75

(d) Energetis-Volat SF 120.00

(d) Eurobond Fund SF 100.00

(d) Pacific-Volat SF 100.00

DIT INVESTMENT F.F.M. SF 100.00

(d) 1 MFT Reckendorf SF 70.00

FIDELITY POB 990, Hamilton, Bermuda SF 1,000.00

(m) American Value Commodity SF 17,250

(m) American Value Fund SF 1,000.00

(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets SF 53.24

(d) Fidelity Int'l Fund SF 100.00

(d) Fidelity For Estd. Fund SF 100.00

(d) Fidelity Fund SF 100.00

(d) Fidelity Orient Fund SF 124.00

(d) Fidelity World Fund SF 20.00

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD SF 1,000.00

(d) Berry Fund Ltd. SF 1,000.00

(d) G.O. Bond Fund SF 1,000.00

(d) G.O. Bond Fund SF 1,000.00

(d) G.O. Investment Fund SF 1,000.00

(d) G.O. Technology Fund SF 1,000.00

(d) G.O. Applied Science Fund SF 1,000.00

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND SF 100.00

(d) Short Term A' Accoun SF 1,000.00

(d) Short Term A' (Gdr) SF 1,000.00

(d) Short Term B' (Gdr) SF 1,000.00

(d) Short Term B' (Accoun SF 1,000.00

JARDIN FLEURANT POB 70 GPD Nr. SF 1,000.00

## SPORTS

**Hagler, Top Billing at Last, Still a Hard Act to Sell**

*At the Baltimore Civic Center last Nov. 9, when Sugar Ray Leonard dedicated his throne as boxing's biggest star, he talked about the mutations he could make by fighting Marvin Hagler. Then, all the while looking directly at Hagler, Leonard announced his retirement from the ring words: "Unfortunately, it will never happen."*

*It was apparent why Leonard had urged Hagler to attend. "Ray was*

*passing the mantle to Marvin," said promoter Bob Arum.*

*Not that it would change anything, least of all Hagler.*

By Michael Katz  
*New York Times Service*

**PROVINCETOWN,** Massachusetts—Within 48 hours of the announcement that Marvin Hagler would next defend his middleweight championship against Tony Sibson of England in Worcester, not far from his hometown the Centrum's 13,400 seats were sold out.

Hagler, who could never attract crowds to the Boston Garden, his home arena, before Ray Leonard's retirement, had "arrived as an American hero," reasoned Arum.

Since Leonard's retirement, Hagler has endorsed sportswear and shoes, and every day New York subway riders can see his glowering presence, softened somewhat by that of his mother, on poster-size advertisements for dried beans.

"It was rather obvious that Marvin would be a good guy," said Mike Trainer, Leonard's lawyer and the acknowledged expert on the care

and packaging of prizefighters. "It doesn't take a genius to look at the fighters on the scene for charisma and talent to know that Marvin is right there. He's tough, he's competitive, he's a gentleman and he gives you his best every fight."

The retirement — Ray wanted him there because he's very fond of him and has great respect for him. It was a way for Ray not only to acknowledge Marvin, but also to give Marvin a pop, to help put him in the spotlight."

Steve Wainwright, Hagler's attorney, called it "inevitable."

"He was going to break through by beating Ray in the ring or by Ray stepping aside," said Wainwright. "Ray stepped aside graciously, and he passed the mantle to Marvin."

At the retirement, Hagler sat stoically in his tuxedo, listening as his hopes for a payday of anywhere from \$6 million to \$10 million were dashed. "It would have been the fight of the century," he said last week, sitting by the cozy fire of the Provincetown Inn. "But I knew what he was going to say. He made the right decision."

On Friday night, Hagler will

earn about \$1.1 million for fighting Sibson, the little-known but tough British and European champion. Hagler figures to make even more in his next defense, against Frank Fletcher. In fact, Hagler has already made more money than any middleweight champion in history.

Marceline Marvin Hagler has not been an easy sell — perhaps, said Trainer, "because he's not perceived as approachable."

The shame of it is that he isn't that way personally. He's really a lovely guy. But the public gets too many mixed signals about him. People don't like people they can't classify."

Wainwright called Hagler "somewhat of a dichotomy."

"On the one avenue, he is the professional athlete who exudes violence and destruction in the ring," said Wainwright. "On the other, he is Marvin the family man, who always has time for children, who devotes energies to the handicapped and a man with a smile on his face, a man who is down in earth and soft spoken."

Hagler is far more ambivalent about publicity than were Leonard or Muhammad Ali. He enjoys the fact that his face is now well known. "But I wouldn't want to be in Muhammad Ali's shoes. He can't find a place on earth in even a second breath. I'm not only a champion, I'm a social worker, a counselor, a consultant and a lawyer. Everybody comes up to me with different problems. Sometimes I think I'm a bank, too; people ask me for money."

Still, "It is a great feeling when you lay down at night and you know there are little kids out there imitating you."

Because promotion is secondary to preparation, Hagler cut off all interviews last Friday. "I told him a lot of reporters couldn't get here before the week of the fight," said Pat Petronelli, who with his

team has been training camp for almost seven years, his "prison" (by fight time, he will have not seen his family for six weeks). It is where this genuinely mild-mannered man conjures up his ferocity.

"I'm not a lonely man, but I like to be alone. I build up a hatred, but it's nothing personal," he said. "I can't be around my family now. The kids wouldn't understand why daddy was angry and that be wasn't punishing them."

There are no frills to a Hagler workout. Just work. "What do you do in the gym is what you do out there," he said. "You play around, you play around out there."

Unfortunately for him, the deposits are not as large as they could be since the sanctioning bodies, especially the WBA, keep insisting that people like Roldan and Fulgencio Obelmejias are the best challengers. Obelmejias, a Venezuelan, was twice a mandatory opponent. Hagler knocked him out easily the first time and it was even quicker the second.

Yet Hagler is not one to take any opponent lightly. He had come up the hard way, a 1973 national amateur champion who had trouble getting fights, let alone decent paydays. As Joe Frazier once told him, "You're a southpaw, you're black and you're good."

The Petronellis could not move him quickly. Said Goody Petronelli: "They kept telling us, 'Who needs a Marvin Hagler? He's a guy who can destroy you.'"

since Sept. 27, 1980, when he stopped Alan Minter of England in three bloody rounds. Leonard's retirement left Hagler alone on a stage that needs two stars to support multimillion-dollar purses.

Hagler's complaint — "I still can't make the big payday" — is understandable. "I thought a man should be paid by his talent," he said. "They keep telling me, 'Well, Marvin, you got to find somebody out there who can beat you.'

Diana Ross and Sammy Davis Jr., they get paid for their talents and I know they must have bad nights but they still get paid top dollar."

"Who's out there?" said Goody Petronelli, who is also Hagler's trainer. "People aren't stupid. They want to know that the other guy can beat Marvin. But Marvin don't understand that. He's head and shoulders above all the opponents out there."

Thomas Hearns, the World Boxing Council junior-middleweight champion and a likely opponent later this year, is the only possible opponent with whom Hagler could make \$2 million or \$3 million. But, after Sibson, Hagler would have to defend against Juan Domingo Rollan, an Argentine with little hope of defeating him but who is rated No. 1 by the World Boxing Association.

As the only champion recognized by both the WBA and WBC, Hagler is caught in the middle of boxing politics. He must face both sanctioning bodies' mandatory challengers or risk being stripped of his titles.

"Having both belts keeps you very active," he said, pausing for effect — "going to the bank."

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**Talent-Rich Conference Teams Vie in NHL All-Star Game**

By Alex Yannis  
*New York Times Service*

**UNIONDALE,** New York—Coach Al Arbour said Monday he had so much talent at his disposal for Tuesday night's National Hockey League all-star game here that he would use Bryan Trottier, the classy New York Islander center, as a left wing.

The talent is so deep, Arbour said, that he may "just watch" and let one of his players supervise the

pre-game warmup. "I'm planning on having Denis Potvin run the practice," he said.

Arbour, the coach of the three-time Stanley Cup champion Islanders, gained the right to coach the Wales Conference when his team won the conference title last season.

The opposing coach was to be Roger Neilson of the Vancouver Canucks, winners of the Campbell Conference.

It was to be Arbour's third appearance as coach in the all-star game, the 35th in NHL history, and the first to be hosted by the Islanders. Arbour is in his 10th year of coaching the Islanders, making his tenure the longest among active coaches.

Arbour said he would use Trottier as a left wing on one line, with Islanders Mike Bossy, on the right, and Ron Francis of Hartford at center.

He said another trio would comprise Don Maloney of the New York Rangers, on the left, and Horace Marin of New Jersey on the right, with Darryl Sittler of Philadelphia in the middle.

The other forwards Arbour has are Barry Pederson of Boston, Wayne Gretzky of Montreal, Rick Martin of Pittsburgh, and three Quebec Nordiques — Michel Goulet and Stastny brothers Peter and Mats.

"I haven't had enough time to think about these lines," Arbour said, "but I think I'll stick to the ones I start with." Arbour said his starting goalie and starting defenseman would be the ones who accumulated the most votes by the Professional Hockey Writers Association.

Voted as the top Wales Conference goalie was Pete Peeters of Boston, while Potvin and Mark



Marvin Hagler, skinned a stone in Provincetown and having his gloves laced up.

Trainer, Leonard's lawyer and the acknowledged expert on the care

of the Flyers were tied for first among defensemen.

Because of heavy snows and snarled traveling arrangements, Peeters and Howe were not present, but Potvin said they would be at the game if they felt as he did.

"I didn't make it last year because of an injury, and I realized how much I miss it. You can't play in this game often enough," said Potvin, who will be making his seventh appearance.

They were upset. I was selected to the team because I raised the average age from 23 to 25," said the flamboyant, 30-year-old McDonald, acting as the spokesman for the Campbell Conference players.

They were upset.

Peete Lindberg of the Flyers is the other goalie. The four other defensemen for the Wales Conference are Mike Ramsey of Buffalo, Rod Langway of Washington, Raymond Bourque of Boston and Dave Langevin of the Islanders.

The Wales Conference has won six of the seven previous games, including last year's 4-2 victory at the Capital Centre in Landover, Maryland. After the present NHL for-

mat was instituted seven years ago, the Wales Conference won the first five meetings before the Campbell Conference won in 1981.

This time the Campbells have the league's top three scorers in Wayne Gretzky and Mark Messier of the Edmonton Oilers and Denis Savard of the Chicago Black Hawks. In Lanny McDonald of the Calgary Flames, it also has the top two goalies.

They were upset. I was selected to the team because I raised the average age from 23 to 25," said the flamboyant, 30-year-old McDonald, acting as the spokesman for the Campbell Conference players.

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Peete Lindberg of the Flyers is the other goalie. The four other defensemen for the Wales Conference are Mike Ramsey of Buffalo, Rod Langway of Washington, Raymond Bourque of Boston and Dave Langevin of the Islanders.

The Wales Conference has won six of the seven previous games, including last year's 4-2 victory at the Capital Centre in Landover, Maryland. After the present NHL for-

mat was instituted seven years ago, the Wales Conference won the first five meetings before the Campbell Conference won in 1981.

This time the Campbells have the league's top three scorers in Wayne Gretzky and Mark Messier of the Edmonton Oilers and Denis Savard of the Chicago Black Hawks. In Lanny McDonald of the Calgary Flames, it also has the top two goalies.

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